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PLANTS COLLECTED ON MATINICUS ISLAND, MAINE, IN LATE FALL, 1915.

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WHILE on official business for the United States Biological Survey, the writer spent two weeks (October 26 to November 7, 1915) on Matinicus Island, Maine. Weather conditions hampering the work planned, much of the time was employed in collecting plants, and specimens were taken of all vascular species observed.

Matinicus Island, about 2 miles long and of varying width, has an area of 720 acres. It is 18 miles out from Rockland, and appears to have a greater variety of vegetation than any of the other islands that far from the mainland. The shores are mostly rock bound, but there are three sand beaches extensive enough to furnish favorable habitat for sand-loving plants. Although the general surface of the island is well elevated, there are numerous bogs and marshes, and at least two extensive deposits of peat, sections of both of which are exposed at the shore.

The plants that fix the character of the landscape on Matinicus are the abundant spruces, and the low grasses (*Agrostis*, *Poa*) that so largely make up the splendid turf that covers most of the unwooded areas. Shrubs that are almost omnipresent in the woods are blueberry, huckleberry, and bunchberry, and outside, bayberry and juniper. Certain situations have very characteristic assemblages of plants, as the sandy beaches with *Ammophila*, *Atriplex*, and *Salsola*, the gravelly beaches with *Mertensia maritima*, *Arenaria peploides robusta*, and *Polygonum fowleri*, the boulder beaches or rocky shores with *Lathyrus maritimus*, *Oenothera muricata*, *Coelopleurum*, *Ligusti-*

cum, *Glaux*, *Triglochin*, and *Spartina*. The bogs have *Chiogenes*, *Vaccinium oxycoccos*, various sedges and rushes, skunk cabbage, and *Nemopanthus*. Habitats for aquatic plants on Matineus are very limited, there being only two ponds. One is artificial and contains one intentional and probably other accidental introductions. The natural conditions for aquatic plants probably are well represented by Black Duck Pond, a small shallow pool pent up by the highest beach ridge and fed by seepage from springy ground. The plants occurring here are *Sparganium angustifolium*, *Potamogeton oakesianus*, *P. epihydrus*, *Scirpus occidentalis*, and an interesting submerged *Juncus (articulatus)*.

Plants evidently without ecologic niches are *Equisetum arvense* and *Viburnum cassinoides*, both being found on shore, in marshes, pastures and woods.

Observations were necessarily incomplete because of the season at which the island was visited. Much more could be learned at a more favorable time of year. However, botanizing in late fall is not without its peculiar advantages. For instance the number of plants that were found in bloom at this northern locality during the first week of November was surprising. There were no fewer than 53 dicotyledonous plants flowering; how many monocots there may have been was not ascertained — *Spiranthes cernua* was the only conspicuous one. The 53 species mentioned represent 20 families; Compositae include 20 of the species, Cruciferae 5, and Leguminosae, Violaceae, and Labiatae 3 each. In how many cases blossoming should be regarded as a secondary autumnal anthesis is uncertain, but probably in only 7 of the 53 species. For the others the season was normal or an extension of the normal due to the unusually prolonged mild weather.

The total number of species of vascular plants obtained is 217 representing 52 families. The Compositae have 29 species, the Gramineae 18, Rosaceae 18, Ericaceae 12, Cyperaceae 10, and the Pinaceae, Polygonaceae, Caryophyllaceae and Labiatae 7 each. Seventeen families are represented by only a single species each. Besides the species actually collected by the writer, the following were credibly reported from the island: *Larix laricina* (Du Roi) Koch (the only known tree cut down a few years ago), *Acorus calamus* L. (the rootstocks sugared for sale), *Erythronium americanum* Ker, *Drosera rotundifolia* L. (used for healing sore lips), *Monotropa uniflora* L., and *Eupatorium perfoliatum* L.

Corroborative testimony is to the effect that most of the cleared portions of the island were once covered by a dense stand of yellow birch and rock maple. Only one maple (doubtfully native) now remains.

The only publications dealing with the plants of Matinicus Island are the following: (1.) by Arthur H. Norton: "Some noteworthy plants from the islands and coast of Maine." (*RHODORA*, 15, pp. 137-143, August, 1913), which records *Sparganium angustifolium* Michx., *Euphorbia polygonifolia* L., *Empetrum nigrum* L. and *Teucrium canadense littorale* (Bickn.) Fernald, two of which are additional to the following list; and (2.) "The genus *Euphrasia* in North America" (*RHODORA*, 17, pp. 181-201, October, 1915), wherein *Euphrasia purpurea*, var. *farlowii* forma *iodantha* n. f. is described from a specimen collected on Matinicus by A. H. Norton.

LIST OF SPECIES.¹

POLYPODIACEAE.

POLYPODIUM VULGARE L.—Common on moss-covered rocks in woods.

PTERIS AQUILINA L.—Very common; only a few protected plants remaining green.

ASPIDIUM CRISTATUM (L.) Sw.—Frequent along woodland paths.

ASPIDIUM SPINULOSUM (O. F. Müller) Sw.—Common along woodland paths; a few plants long established in a well curb; var. *AMERICANUM* (Fischer) Fernald also collected.

DICKSONIA PUNCTILOBULA (Michx.) Gray.—In wet shady woods.

ONOCLEA SENSIBILIS L.—Common in marsh near beach.

OSMUNDACEAE.

OSMUNDA REGALIS L.—Common; all plants browned by frost.

OSMUNDA CINNAMOMEA L.—"BUCKHORN."² Common in swamps.

EQUISETACEAE.

EQUISETUM ARVENSE L.—"MARE'S TAIL." Common.

¹ Identifications of the plants here listed were either verified, or as in a majority of cases, originally made by Professor M. L. Fernald to whom the writer is greatly obliged.

² The English names cited are those actually in local use which are not often noted in manuals.

LYCOPODIACEAE.

LYCOPODIUM CLAVATUM L.—“EVERGREEN.” Only one colony found along dry fence row under spruces.

PINACEAE.

PINUS STROBUS L.—One small deformed tree found in a rocky pasture.

PINUS RIGIDA Mill.—Numerous gnarled trees present on a rocky hill near harbor and on Northeast Point. At the latter locality, in particular, the trees are badly deformed and numbers have been killed by the wind.

PICEA CANADENSIS (Mill.) B. S. P.—“CAT, SKUNK or BLUE SPRUCE. Abundant.

PICEA RUBRA (Du Roi) Dietr.—“COMMON, WHITE, or YELLOW SPRUCE.” Abundant.

ABIES BALSAMEA (L.) Mill.—Rather common but local.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS L. var. *DEPRESSA* Pursh.—Abundant, full of fruit.

JUNIPERUS HORIZONTALIS Moench.—Local; three colonies found. Called “GROUND or RUNNING CEDAR.” This species is often collected on ledges and rocky headlands, but its habitat on Matinicus is pastures; where it creeps and at times almost conceals itself among the grasses. This habit probably suggested the name “SLINK WEED” cited by Norton. On Monhegan Island, it is known as “TRAILING YEW.”

TYPHACEAE.

TYPHA LATIFOLIA L.—Occupies one large marsh near old harbor almost exclusively and is scattered elsewhere.

SPARGANIACEAE.

SPARGANIUM AMERICANUM Nutt.—In Ice Pond; mature fruit.

SPARGANIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM Michx.—In Ice and Black Duck Ponds; mature fruit.

NAIADACEAE.

POTAMOGETON OAKESIANUS Robbins.—In Ice and Black Duck Ponds.

POTAMOGETON EPIHYDRUS Raf.—In Black Duck Pond.

POTAMOGETON PUSILLUS L.—In Ice Pond; mature fruit and winter buds.

ZOSTERA MARINA L.—In protected coves and tidepools; in latter stunted scarcely exceeding 20 cm. in length.

JUNCAGINACEAE.

TRIGLOCHIN MARITIMA L.—In crevices, rocky shore; mature fruit.

GRAMINEAE.

PANICUM HUACHUCAE Ashe.—In wet peaty pasture, mature fruit, Nov. 2; on exposed shore, plants only 4.5 cm. long, fruits fallen, October 30.

SETARIA GLAUCA (L.) Beauv.—In gardens; mature fruit.

ANTHOXANTHUM ODORATUM L.—Mature fruit.

HIEROCHLOË ODORATA (L.) Wahlenb.—“INDIAN or SWEET GRASS.” Common in a marsh near beach, lighter green than surrounding vegetation. Formerly used by Indians for basketry; used by present inhabitants to repel clothesmoths.

PHLEUM PRATENSE L.—Here the name “HERDS GRASS” is actually in use.

AGROSTIS ALBA L.—Abundant. Var. MARITIMA (Lam.) G. F. W. Mey. also collected; mature fruit.

AGROSTIS HYEMALIS (Walt.) B. S. P.—Fruit mostly fallen.

CALAMAGROSTIS CANADENSIS (Michx.) Beauv.—Common in marshes; mature fruit.

AMMOPHILA ARENARIA L. “THATCH,” a name introduced from England. An extensive colony on sandy northeastern shore; mature fruit.

SPARTINA MICHAUXIANA Hitchc.—In strict clumps on rocky shore; mature fruit.

SPARTINA PATENS (Ait.) Muhl.— About edges of tide pools rocky shore; mature fruit.

DANTHONIA SPICATA (L.) Beauv.— Common; glumes empty.

POA ANNUA L.

POA PRATENSIS L.— Both common.

GLYCERIA CANADENSIS (Michx.) Trin.— Bogs; glumes empty.

AGROPYRON REPENS (L.) Beauv.

AGROPYRON TENERUM Vasey.— Both with mature fruit.

ELYMUS VIRGINICUS L.— "WILD OATS"; mature fruit.

CYPERACEAE.

ELEOCHARIS OBTUSA (Willd.) Schultes.— Common; mature fruit.

ELEOCHARIS TENUIS (Willd.) Schultes.— Mature akenes exposed.

SCIRPUS OCCIDENTALIS (Wats.) Chase.— In Black Duck and Ice Ponds; mature fruit.

SCIRPUS CYPERINUS (L.) Kunth.— Common in bogs; mature fruit.

ERIOPHORUM VIRGINICUM L.— Common in bogs.

RYNCHOSPORA ALBA (L.) Vahl.— Mature fruit.

CAREX STELLULATA Good. var. EXCELSIOR (Bailey) Fernald.

CAREX PAUPERCUA Michx. var. IRRIGUA (Wahlenb.) Fernald.— Abundant in bogs.

CAREX OEDERI Retz. var. PUMILA (Cosson & Germain) Fernald.

CAREX LURIDA Wahlenb.— All species of *Carex* had mature fruit.

ARACEAE.

SYMPLOCARPUS FOETIDUS (L.) Nutt.— Spathes ready for the spring opening were numerous in some of the bogs.

JUNCACEAE.

JUNCUS BUFONIUS L.— Common along wet paths.

JUNCUS DICHOTOMUS Ell. var. PLATYPHYLLUS Wiegand.

JUNCUS BALTICUS Willd. var. LITTORALIS Engelm.— On wet rocky shore.

JUNCUS EFFUSUS L. var. COMPACTUS Lejeune & Courtois.— Common in bogs.

JUNCUS BREVICAUDATUS (Engelm.) Fernald.— In bogs.

JUNCUS ARTICULATUS L.— In bog. An interesting submerged form¹ is abundant in Black Duck Pond. All species of *Juncus* had mature fruit.

IRIDACEAE.

IRIS VERSICOLOR L.— Plants with mature capsules very common.

SISYRINCHIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM Mill.— Numerous in dry rocky pasture; some seeds yet remaining in capsules.

ORCHIDACEAE.

HABENARIA CLAVELLATA (Michx.) Spreng.— Old plants with entire capsules numerous in bogs.

SPIRANTHES CERNUA (L.) Richard.— Common in flower, some plants under 7 cm. in height.

EPIPACTIS REPENS (L.) Crantz var. *OPHIODES* (Fernald) A. A. Eaton.— Basal leaves only of small plants collected.

SALICACEAE.

SALIX DISCOLOR Muhl.

SALIX PETIOLARIS Sm.

POPULUS TREMULOIDES Michx.— “POPPLE.” In swamp and on rocky hillside.

MYRICACEAE.

MYRICA GALE L.— The most luxuriant plant observed was among rocks very near the sea.

MYRICA CAROLINENSIS Mill.— Abundant, full of fruit.

MYRICA ASPLENIFOLIA L.— Uncommon.

BETULACEAE.

BETULA LUTEA Michx.

BETULA ALBA L. var. *PAPYRIFERA* (Marsh.) Spach.— Of the birches

¹ Identification confirmed by F. V. Coville.

this species tends to be restricted to dry situations and the other to wetter places.

ALNUS INCANA (L.) Moench.

URTICACEAE.

URTICA LYALLI Wats.— One colony on rocky shore; mature fruit.

POLYGONACEAE.

RUMEX CRISPUS L.— The common dock of fresh water marshes, etc.; mature fruit.

RUMEX PALLIDUS Bigel.— The beach dock; mature fruit.

RUMEX ACETOSELLA L.— Common.

POLYGONUM FOWLERI Robinson.— Only one mat observed; on beach; immature fruit.

POLYGONUM AVICULARE L. var. *LITTORALE* (Link) Koch.— On tennis court; flowers to immature fruit.

POLYGONUM HYDROPIPER L.— In bogs; mature fruit.

POLYGONUM PERSICARIA L.— "HEART'S EASE." In gardens, flowers to mature fruit. Decoctions of this plant and of pennyroyal are used as driving potions, as in measles and colds, also for pain in general.

CHENOPODIACEAE.

CHENOPODIUM ALBUM L.— In gardens; mature fruit.

ATRIPLEX PATULA L. var. *HASTATA* (L.) Gray.— Common along shore; mature fruit.

SALSOLA KALI L.— On sandy beaches; mature fruit.

CARYOPHYLLACEAE.

SPERGULARIA RUBRA (L.) J. & C. Presl.— The typical form occurs in dense tufts or colonies of short plants on bare banks along shore; occasionally one encounters a long lax variety referable to var. *PERENNANS* (Kindb.) Robinson. Referred to this also is a compact fleshy mat collected in a wet peaty pasture; mature fruit.

SPERGULA ARVENSIS L.— In gardens; immature fruit.

SAGINA NODOSA (L.) Fenzl var. *GLANDULOSA* (Bess.) Asch.— Old plants, capsules empty.

ARENARIA PEPLOIDES L. var. *ROBUSTA* Fern.— Some large mats present on the beaches.

STELLARIA BOREALIS Bigel.— Mature fruit.

STELLARIA MEDIA (L.) Cyrill.— Flowers to mature fruit.

CERASTIUM VULGATUM L.— Common; flowers to mature fruit.

NYMPHAEACEAE.

CASTALIA ODORATA (Ait.) Woodville & Wood.— Ice pond; purposely introduced.

RANUNCULACEAE.

RANUNCULUS ACRIS L.— Still in bloom everywhere in wet soil.

THALICTRUM POLYGAMUM Muhl.— Akenes still hanging to old plants in marsh near beach.

COPTIS TRIFOLIA (L.) Salisb.— “YELLOW-ROOT.” On Sphagnum-covered knolls. Used in treatment of canker, sore-throat, and indigestion.

CRUCIFERAE.

CAPSELLA BURSA-PASTORIS (L.) Medic.— Gardens; flowers to mature fruit.

CAKILE EDENTULA (Bigel.) Hook.— “WILD PEPPER GRASS.” Beaches; flowers to mature fruit.

BRASSICA NIGRA (L.) Koch.— Gardens; flowers to mature fruit.

BRASSICA CAMPESTRIS L.— Stubblefield; flowers and immature fruits.

SISYMBRIUM OFFICINALE (L.) Scop.— Gardens and flower-beds; flowers and immature fruits.

CARDAMINE PENNSYLVANICA Muhl.— Young plants, submerged, Ice Pond.

SAXIFRAGACEAE.

RIBES HIRTELLUM Michx. var. *CALCICOLA* Fern.— “SKUNK CURRANT.” A few leaves left on the bushes.

ROSACEAE.

SPIRAEA LATIFOLIA Borkh.— Many leaves persisting on sheltered plants.

SPIRAEA TOMENTOSA L.— A few leaves still hanging.

PYRUS COMMUNIS L.— A young tree along a stone wall, undoubtedly escaped, had very stiff and thorny branches.

PYRUS MALUS L.— Numerous escaped trees.

PYRUS ARBUTIFOLIA (L.) var. *ATROPURPUREA* (Britton) Robinson.— “SHORE BERRY.” Common in swamps; full of fruit.

PYRUS AMERICANA (Marsh.) DC.— “ROUNDWOOD or ROUNDWOOD TREE.” One tree in spruce woods, and several on an open rocky hillside.

AMELANCHIER OBLONGIFOLIA (T. & G.) Roem.— “WILD PEAR.”

FRAGARIA VIRGINIANA Duchesne.— Numerous plants in flower in upland pasture.

POTENTILLA MONSPELIENSIS L.— Pastures and gardens; flowers to mature fruit.

POTENTILLA PENNSYLVANICA L.— On bluff rocky shores; mature fruit.

POTENTILLA TRIDENTATA Ait.— Pastures.

POTENTILLA ANSERINA L.— Among rocks near shore.

RUBUS IDAEUS L. var. *ACULEATISSIMUS* (C. A. Mey) Regel & Tiling.— Common, some old dry fruit remaining.

RUBUS PERGRATUS Blanchard.— Common.

RUBUS SETOSUS Bigel.— The most common *Rubus*; immature (red) fruit rather plentiful.

RUBUS PROCUMBENS Muhl.— In wet woods.

ROSA HUMILIS Marsh.— Common; full of fruit. Leaves on some bushes still green.

PRUNUS PENNSYLVANICA L.— On rocky hillside.

LEGUMINOSAE.

• *TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE* L.

TRIFOLIUM REPENS L.

TRIFOLIUM PROCUMBENS L.— “SHAMROCK.” All three species of clover were in bloom.

LATHYRUS MARITIMUS (L.) Bigel.—Common, pods empty.

LATHYRUS PALUSTRIS L. var. PILOSUS (Cham.) Ledeb.—Less common than last.

GERANIACEAE.

GERANIUM ROBERTIANUM L.—Seen only near shore, and under rose-bushes; grazed off elsewhere?

EMPETRACEAE.

EMPETRUM NIGRUM L.—“PIGEON BERRY.” “HEATH.” Rather widely distributed in bogs, and woods, but most abundant on bluffs near the sea.

COREMA CONRADII Torr.—Common on rocky bluffs, tending to occupy a zone back of the *Empetrum* mats.

ANACARDIACEAE.

RHUS TYPHINA L.—One plant among boulders on exposed beach.

RHUS VERNIX L.—“MERCURY.” Common in swamps; fruit present.

AQUIFOLIACEAE.

ILEX VERTICILLATA (L.) Gray.—“DOG BERRY.” “PIGEON BERRY.” “WHITE ALDER.” Common, full of fruit.

NEMOPANTHUS MUCRONATA (L.) Trel.—In bogs.

BALSAMINACEAE.

IMPATIENS BIFLORA Walt. —“CELANDINE.” Among buildings about harbor. Flowers to mature fruit; juice used in treating *Rhus* poisoning.

MALVACEAE.

MALVA ROTUNDIFOLIA L.—Barnyards; flowers to mature fruit.

HYPERICACEAE.

HYPERICUM MAJUS (Gray) Britton.—Mature fruit.

HYPERICUM CANADENSE L.—Mature fruit; plants under 10 cm. high were found with 11 capsules, and under 4 cm. in height with 7 capsules.

VIOLACEAE.

VIOLA CUCULLATA Ait.

VIOLA SEPTENTRIONALIS Green.

VIOLA PRIMULIFOLIA L.—This and the preceding two species were found in a wet peaty pasture, and in all stages from flower to mature fruit.

VIOLA PALLENS (Banks) Brainerd.—This is the common violet of shaded situations, but was not found in flower.

ONAGRACEAE.

EPILOBIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM L.—“MOOSE-TONGUE.” A young plant was found in a clearing, and frayed remains of numerous old ones on a rocky hillside.

EPILOBIUM ADENOCAULON Haussk.—With weeds near a store; mature fruit.

OENOTHERA MURICATA L.—“SCABIOUS.” On or near the beach; flowers to mature fruit. Used in making poultices for sores.

OENOTHERA PUMILA L.—Garden; mature fruit.

ARALIACEAE.

ARALIA HISPIDA Vent.—Bare stems found on rocky wooded hillside.

UMBELLIFERAE.

CICUTA MACULATA L.—Fruit remaining on old plants in marsh near beach.

LIGUSTICUM SCOTHICUM L.—Found both in woods and among rocks along shore; mature fruit.

COELOPLEURUM ACTAEIFOLIUM (Michx.) Coulter & Rose.—“WILD PARSNIP.” On the rugged sea bluffs it frequents, with its large leaves and the contrasted lacy white and green flowers, and the abundant brown fruits borne on stocky stems 2 inches in diameter at base, and from 4 to 5 feet high, this species appears a truly magnificent herb.

HERACLEUM LANATUM Michx.—Fruits fallen.

DAUCUS CAROTA L.—Still in flower.

CORNACEAE.

CORNUS CANADENSIS L.—Several plants seen in flower; one shoot with 5 whorls of leaves collected.

ERICACEAE.

CHIMAPHILA UMBELLATA (L.) Nutt.

MONESSES UNIFLORA (L.) Gray.—“SNOWDROP.”

PYROLA SECUNDA L.—These three *Pyroleac* were scarce in rocky woods.

KALMIA ANGUSTIFOLIA L.—“MOUNTAIN LAUREL.” Abundant; mature fruit.

GAULTHERIA PROCUMBENS L.—“BOXBERRY.” Common in openings among spruce; immature fruit.

CHIOGENES HISPIDULA (L.) T. & G.—“SUGAR PLUM,” “SNOWBERRY,” “MOXIE VINE.” Common on sphagnum mounds.

GAYLUSSACIA BACCATA (Wang.) C. Koch.—Abundant; fruit in all stages from green to ripe plentiful.

VACCINIUM PENNSYLVANICUM Lam.—Abundant; a few flowers seen; Varieties ANGUSTIFOLIUM (Ait.) Gray and MYRTILLOIDES (Michx.) Fern., also collected.

VACCINIUM CORYMBOSUM L. var. AMOENUM (Ait.) Gray.—Common.

VACCINIUM VITIS-IDAEA L. var. MINUS Lodd. “WOODS or HIGHLAND CRANBERRY.” Common.

VACCINIUM OXYCOCCOS L.—“HOG CRANBERRY.” Common in sphagnum. Fruit present; noticeably more speckled in appearance than large cranberry.

VACCINIUM MACROCARPON Ait.—“BOG or MARSH CRANBERRY.”

Fruit present. Leaves of plants of bogs have 3 times more surface area than those of plants from open marshes. Grows in pools and marshes very near salt water.

PRIMULACEAE.

LYSIMACHIA TERRESTRIS (L.) B. S. P.—Edge of ice pond; with numerous bulblets.

LYSIMACHIA NUMMULARIA L.—“MYRTLE.” House yard.

GLAUX MARITIMA L. var. *OBTUSIFOLIA* Fern.—In crevices rocky shore; mature fruit.

CONVOLVULACEAE.

CONVOLVULUS SEPIUM L. var. *PUBESCENS* (Gray) Fern.—Unopened capsules remaining on dead vines, gravelly beach.

BORAGINACEAE.

MERTENSIA MARITIMA (L.) S. F. Gray.—“BLUE IRIS.” Common; mats 5 to 6 feet in diameter on the beaches; flowers to mature fruit.

LABIATAE.

SCUTELLERIA GALERICULATA L.—Marsh near beach; seeds fallen; used as a nerve medicine.

NEPETA HEDERACEA (L.) Trevisau.—In woods, uncommon.

PRUNELLA VULGARIS L.—“BLUE LUCY.” Common in pastures and boggy places; flowers to mature fruit.

GALEOPSIS TETRAHIT L.—Flowers to mature fruit.

LEONURUS CARDIACA L.—Near house, in flower; used to relieve pain.

HEDEOMA PULEGIOIDES (L.) Pers.—Scarce; mature fruit.

LYCOPUS UNIFLORUS Michx.—In wet places; mature fruit.

SOLANACEAE.

SOLANUM NIGRUM L.—Gardens; flowers to mature fruit.

SCROPHULARIACEAE.

LINARIA CANADENSIS (L.) Dumont.—Common, widespread; flowers to mature fruit; one plant only 6 cm. high bore ripe capsules.

CHELONE GLABRA L.—Mature capsules remaining on plants in marsh near beach; used to induce sweating.

VERONICA AMERICANA Schwein.

RHINANTHUS CRISTA-GALLI L.—Capsules remaining on old plants in marsh near beach.

PLANTAGINACEAE.

PLANTAGO MAJOR L.—Door-yards; bruised leaves used in treating *Rhus vernix* poisoning.

PLANTAGO DECIPIENS Barneoud. — “GOOSE-TONGUE,” “NOVA SCOTIA GREENS.” Abundant in various situations near shore.

PLANTAGO LANCEOLATA L.—Common in yards; all plantains had mature fruit.

RUBIACEAE.

GALIUM CLAYTONI Michx.—Submerged in Ice Pond, also threaded through rushes and sedges in bogs.

CAPRIFOLIACEAE.

LINNAEA BOREALIS L. var. AMERICANA (Forbes) Rehder.—“CINNAMON VINE,” “EGLANTINE.” Abundant in woods and bogs; one plant seen in flower.

VIBURNUM CASSINOIDES L.—“TEA-BERRY.” Common.

SAMBUCUS CANADENSIS L.—“STINKING ELDER.” Common; one large clump retained most of its leaves and had an abundance of immature (red) fruit; one tree 4 inches in diameter near ground.

LOBELIACEAE.

LOBELIA INFLATA L.—Edge of garden; in flower.

COMPOSITAE.

SOLIDAGO BICOLOR L.— Mature fruit.

SOLIDAGO SEMPERVIRENS L.— Common along shore; flowers to mature fruit.

SOLIDAGO RUGOSA Mill.— Common in old fields and pastures; flowers to mature fruit; a plant under 10 cm. in height bore 10 flower heads. Var. *VILLOSA* (Pursh) Fernald also collected.

SOLIDAGO NEMORALIS Ait.— Cultivated field; in full flower, on ripe akenes.

ASTER LATERIFLORUS (L.) Britton.— Common; in flower.

ASTER NOVI-BELGII L.— “SUMMER FAREWELL.” Abundant; flowers to mature fruit. Var. *LAEVIGATUS* (Lam.) Gray also collected.

ASTER ACUMINATUS Michx.— Leaves only.

ANAPHALIS MARGARITACEA (L.) B. & H.— Common; involucre empty.

GNAPHALIUM ULIGINOSUM L.— Common in a bare rocky pasture; involucre empty.

AMBROSIA ARTEMISIIFOLIA L.— Gardens; flowers to mature fruit.

BIDENS FRONDOSA L.— Edge of Ice Pond; mature fruit.

ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM L.— Common; flowers to mature fruit.

ACHILLEA OCCIDENTALIS Raf.— Occasional among rocks, delicate and fern-like; flowers.

ANTHEMIS COTULA L.— “STINKING MAYWEED.” Barnyards; flowers to bare involucre.

MATRICARIA SUAVEOLENS (Pursh) Buchenau.— Among weeds near store; in flower.

CHRYSANTHEMUM LEUCANTHEMUM L. var. *PINNATIFIDUM* Lecoq & Lamotte.— In flower in rocky pasture.

TUSSILAGO FARFARA L.— Basal leaves only; numerous in one locality on bare bank along shore.

SENECIO SYLVATICUS L.— Fairly common; mature fruit.

ARCTIUM MINUS Bernh.— Barnyards; in flower.

CIRSIUM LANCEOLATUM (L.) Hill.— Near old houses and barns; flowers to mature fruit.

CIRSIUM ARVENSE (L.) Scop.— In wet places and near shore.

LEONTODON AUTUMNALIS L.— “ARNICA.” — Typical form and var. *PRATENSIS* (Link) Koch. Common in gardens and fields; flowers to mature fruit.

TARAXACUM OFFICINALE Weber.—Very common, flowers seen.

SONCHUS ASPER (L.) Hill.—In gardens and fields; flowers to mature fruit.

PRENANTHES TRIFOLIOLATA (Cass.) Fern.—Basal leaves only; in woods.

PRENANTHES ALTISSIMA L.—Among rocks, along shore; in the axils of the withered leaves of thick stem there were many short clusters of flowers, giving the appearance of fresh flowers springing from a dead plant.

HIERACIUM AURANTIACUM L.—Common in a few fields.

HIERACIUM PRATENSE Tausch.

HIERACIUM CANADENSE Michx.—Gardens; all of the hawkweeds exhibited all stages from flowers to mature fruit.

BIOLOGICAL SURVEY, Washington, D. C.

THE NAME OF THE RED OAK.

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IN the one hundred and ninety-fourth issue of RHODORA (February 1915) I showed that the name *Quercus rubra* Linnaeus (*Species Plantarum*, 996) belonged to the tree which was later called *Quercus falcata* by Michaux and not to the tree which has always been called Red Oak in the northern states. This change of name is one of the most unfortunate which the study of the old specimens of American plants has made necessary, for the Red Oak is one of the very few North American trees which has not been burdened with a variety of surplus names. That Linnaeus did not understand the tree which he called *Quercus rubra* is further shown by the fact that in his herbarium are two sheets of American Oaks collected by Kalm which therefore might have been before him when the first edition of the *Species Plantarum* was published. The two sheets were labeled by Linnaeus "*rubra*." On the first sheet there is a branch with half-grown leaves and withered catkins of staminate flowers. The name "*palustris*" was written on this sheet by J. E. Smith. Judging by the truncate base of the leaves it is a specimen of *Quercus coccinea* rather than of *Q. palustris*: it